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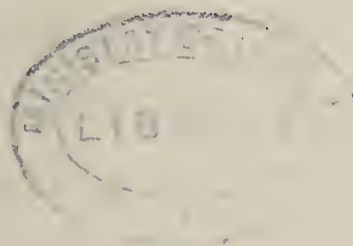
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NORTH WALSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1954

ANNUAL REPORT of

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH .



G. R. Holtby, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.

MEMBERS OF NORTH WALSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

as at 31st December, 1954.

CHAIRMAN.

Miss E. Lumb, J.P.

VICE-
CHAIRMAN

Mr. E. W. Harner.

MEMBERS.

Miss E. Lumb.

Mr. H. J. Bickerton.

Mr. R. J. Davison.

Mr. F. R. Davison.

Mr. F. E. Edwards.

Mr. C. Greengrass (To July)

Mr. S. G. Hare (From August)

Mr. C. Smith.

Mr. N. Stanley.

Mr. E. G. Vincent.

Mr. R. J. Wall.

Mr. J. D. Youngman.

OFFICERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Dr. G. R. Holtby, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H., D.I.H. (from 31.10.53.)

SURVEYOR & SANITARY INSPECTOR:

John A. Yates, M.I.Mun.E., M.S.I.A.

NORTH WALSHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Council Offices,
North Walsham.

To
The Chairman and Members of
The North Walsham Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the district for the year 1954. This is the seventh report to be presented since the coming into force of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

A review of the health and vital statistics for the year is very satisfactory. The Registrar General estimated the mid-year population as 4,740 compared with 4,716 for the year 1953, an increase of 24 persons. There were 69 live births and 60 deaths, giving a natural increase of 9. Thus there was a small movement of people into the district. The crude birth rate was 14.53 per 1,000 of the population and the crude death rate 12.70 per 1,000 of the population. By use of the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General, the birth rate becomes 16.58 and the death rate 9.02. The purpose of this factor is to modify local rates to those of a population with an age and sex distribution of England and Wales as a whole. The standard rates for England and Wales are - Birth rate 15.2 and death rate 11.3.

The principle cause of death was cardio-vascular disease and the next most frequent cause was cancer. No children died under the age of one year, which is a remarkable tribute to the midwives, health visitors and district nurses. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 25.5 per 1,000 live births. This is the lowest it has been and although work still requires to be done to bring it down even further, research is now needed, and is taking place, into the diseases affecting the other end of life, often spoken of as the degenerative diseases, for although more people are living to an age of 65, this does not mean that old people are living much longer. Apart from the diseases of old people, much work will have to be done as their percentage in the population increases into lengthening their productive life in the community. The establishment of Old People's Clubs does much to take the loneliness from old age and the work of voluntary organisations and of the Welfare Officers in this direction and in many others connected with the elderly is to be commended.

The town is to be congratulated on their scheme for the provision of bungalows for old people and I have been very glad to have the opportunity of making medical recommendations for their allocation. The number of people on the waiting list for new council houses at the end of the year was 88.

Accidents in the home increase each year, young children and old people being particularly liable to them. Care requires to be continually devoted to trying to eliminate causes and to encouraging tidiness in the home.

During the year 224 cases of Measles were notified, which is a very large increase on last year, but a larger number was to be expected as a high incidence of Measles is a biennial occurrence and no readily available immunising agent has yet been discovered for this disease. On the other hand, there were only three cases of Whooping Cough and as this disease does not show the biennial occurrence of Measles, it would appear to be evidence that the immunisation of young children against this disease is bearing fruit. There were no cases of Diphtheria during the year. This is now a rare disease but only because of the intensive immunisation campaign of the last few years. Any relaxation of the programme may well lead to further cases and I have stressed in the body of the report the necessity of early immunisation against this disease and Whooping Cough. Vaccination against Smallpox is another subject to which attention is drawn in the section dealing with Infectious Diseases. Generally speaking the parents of children in the area appear to be aware of the value of protective inoculation and the enthusiasm of the nurses is having its reward in good attendances at the immunisation clinics.

Disease from food and drink still occurs, and it is frequently food which appears sound which is the most dangerous because it has been handled by people who have disobeyed the principles of food hygiene whether wittingly or unwittingly.

It is necessary, therefore, both to carry out education as to the correct methods and to see that they are complied with.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to the members of the Council for their continued kindness and support and to the Clerk, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector and clerical staff for their ready co-operation and assistance throughout the year.

I have the honour to remain,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Yours obedient Servant,
G. R. HOLTBY.

30th September 1955.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA - (in acres) 4,252. The District consists of the town of North Walsham with a surrounding district entirely rural in character with Agriculture and Dairy Farming as the main industries. The town is probably one of the most conveniently situated Market Towns in Norfolk and by virtue of its fine position it is extremely healthy. Subsoil is of sand and gravel and the town receives the bracing air from the sea which is so close at hand.

POPULATION. The Registrar General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1954 to be 4,740.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES. According to the Rate Book, the number of Inhabited Houses in the District is 1,691, the rateable Value being £28,426. The sum represented by a Penny Rate is £110.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	4,252.
Population (Registrar General's Mid-June estimate).....	4,740.
No. of Inhabited Houses (1954) according to ratebook.....	1,691.
Rateable Value.....	£28,426.
Sum represented by a penny rate	£110.

<u>LIVE BIRTHS.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Crude</u> <u>Rate per</u> <u>Thousand</u>	<u>Standard</u> <u>Rate per</u> <u>Thousand.</u>	<u>Rate England</u> <u>and Wales.</u>
Legitimate.....	66	32	34			
Illegitimate.....	3	2	1			
	69	34	35	14.55	16.58	15.2

STILL BIRTHS.

Legitimate.....	1	1	-	<u>Rate per</u> <u>thousand</u>		
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-	<u>LIVE & STILL</u> <u>BIRTHS.</u>		
	1	1	-	14.29		24.0
	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Crude</u> <u>Rate per</u> <u>Thousand</u>	<u>Standard</u> <u>Rate per</u> <u>Thousand</u>	<u>Rate England</u> <u>and Wales.</u>

DEATHS. (All causes)	60	30	30	12.70	9.02	11.3
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<u>INFANT MORTALITY.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Rate per</u> <u>Thousand</u> <u>Live Births</u>	<u>Rate England</u> <u>and Wales.</u>
Legitimate.....	- - - - -	N	I	L - - - - -	
Illegitimate.....	- - - - -	N	I	L - - - - -	25.5

DEATHS FROM SPECIAL DISEASES.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Measles (all ages).....	-	-	-
Whooping Cough (all ages).....	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).....	-	-	-
Cancer (all ages)	11	7	4
Tuberculoses (all ages)	-	-	-

Birth Rate, Death Rate, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death Rate and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1954.

	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>North Walsham U.D.C.</u>
	<u>Rates per. 1,000 Population.</u>	
<u>Births.</u>		<u>Standard Rate per Thousand</u>
Live.....	15.2	16.58
Still.....	24.0	0.22
<u>Deaths.</u>		
All Causes.....	11.3	9.02
Typhoid and Paratyphoid		14.55
Whooping Cough.....		0.21
Diphtheria.....		
Tuberculosis.....		
Influenza.....		
Smallpox.....		
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis).....		
Pneumonia (Broncho).....		
	<u>England & Wales.</u>	<u>North Walsham U.D.C.</u>

Rates per 1,000 Population. Net.Notifications (corrected).

Typhoid Fever.....	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever.....	0.00
Meningococcal Infection.....	0.00
Scarlet Fever.....	0.63
Whooping Cough.....	0.63
Diphtheria.....	0.00
Erysipelas.....	0.00
Smallpox.....	0.00
Measles.....	47.25
Pneumonia.....	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (Including Polioencephalitis).....	
Paralytic.....	0.00
Non-paralytic.....	0.00
Food Poisoning.....	0.42
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	0.00
Infective Hepatitis.....	0.21.

Maternal Mortality.

International List number
and causes.

Rates per 1,000 total (Live
& Still) Births.

n. 115	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	Nil.
n. 116	Abortion with toxæmia (Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium)	Nil.
n. 117	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth.	Nil.

A. 118	Abortion with mention of sepsis or toxæmia.	Nil.
A. 119	Abortion with sepsis.	Nil.
A. 120	Other Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	Nil.

INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis - respiratory.....	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - other.....	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease.....	-	-	-
Diphtheria.....	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.....	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection.....	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.....	-	-	-
Measles.....	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases.....	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm of stomach.....	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm of Lungs & Bronchus.....	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm of breast.....	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm of uterus.....	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.....	5	3	8
Leukaemia aleukaemia.....	-	-	-
Diabetes.....	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	3	5	8
Coronary disease - angina.....	5	3	8
Hypertension with heart disease.....	-	-	-
Other heart disease.....	6	4	10
Other circulatory diseases.....	1	6	7
Influenza.....	1	-	1
Pneumonia.....	2	-	2
Bronchitis.....	-	1	1
Other disease of respiratory system.....	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	-	-	-
Gastritis, diarrhoea & enteritis.....	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis.....	1	1	2

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.....	-	-	-
Congenital malformation.....	-	-	-
Other defined and ill defined diseases.....	3	4	7
Motor vehicle accidents.....	-	1	1
All other accidents.....	-	-	-
Suicide.....	-	-	-
Homicide and operation of war.....	1	-	1
All causes.....	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>60</u>

Infantile Mortality During the Year 1954.

Causes of Death.	Total					1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.
	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	under 1 mth.					
Convulsions.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro - enteritis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis. (acute).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (primary).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchopneumonia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prematurity.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intra Cranial.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haemorrhage.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital anaemia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformation.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haematemesis.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vital Statistics of the District for 1954 and previous years.

Comparative Table with England and Wales for past ten years.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 population.		Death Rate per 1,000 population.		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Birth.	
Year.	England & Wales.	N.Walsham U.D.C.	England & Wales.	N.Walsham. U.D.C.	England. & Wales.	N.Walsham. U.D.C.
1944)						
1945)						
1946	19.1	18.2	11.5	15.4	43.0	50.64
1947	20.5	19.1	12.0	19.8	41.0	54.00
1948	17.9	16.3	10.8	13.2	34.0	54.00
1949	16.7	16.5	11.7	13.9	32.0	Nil.
1950	15.8	15.5	11.6	11.1	29.8	13.7
1951	15.5	10.2	12.5	10.7	29.4	27.4
1952	15.3	12.58	11.3	14.3	27.60	Nil.
1953	15.5	13.78	11.4	10.4	26.8	30.77
1954	15.2	14.55	11.3	12.70	25.5	Nil.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

North Walsham Urban District is included with Smallburgh Rural District

and Blofield and Flegg Rural District to form No.1. Area of Norfolk County Council for the purpose of carrying out the duties for which the County Health Authority has accepted responsibility under the National Health Service Act 1946. These include the care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery Service, Health Visiting Service, Home Nursing Service, Vaccination and Immunisation, Prevention of Illness Care and Aftercare, Domestic Health Service and Mental Health Service. Some of these services along with the School Health Service, in the area are the responsibility of the Area Medical Officer, who also acts as Medical Officer of Health of the three County Districts comprising Area No.1 referred to above.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946.

Local Health Services under Part III.

Home Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting.

These are attended to by one District Nurse and one Health Visitor.

Infant Welfare Centre.

A centre is established at the Secondary Modern School for:-

Dental Clinic.....	4 sessions weekly.
Speech Clinic.....	1 session weekly.
Minor Ailments Clinic.....	1 session weekly.

General Welfare Services. are under the supervision of the Norfolk County Council's Local Welfare Officer, Mr. D. R. Ingham, whose office - established in the North Walsham Council Offices - is attended daily. Fourteen persons were admitted by the Welfare Officer to Chronic Sick Hospitals, County Homes and Mental Hospitals during the year.

HOME HELP SERVICE. The Home Help Service is administered from the Area Local Health Office, Aspland Road, Norwich, and an average of 8 cases were assisted each week throughout the year. Applications for assistance are addressed to the Welfare Officer at his North Walsham Office. In addition to cases dealt with under this service, the Welfare Officer was able to arrange for other cases to be assisted by obtaining Domestic Assistance Allowance from the National Assistance Board.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES. The maintenance of an adequate ambulance service is the liability of the Norfolk County Council. This duty is discharged through the St. John's Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society on substantially the same lines as those operating before the 5th July, 1948.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION. These are carried out by the General Medical Practitioners and by Assistant County Medical Officers.

LABORATORY FACILITIES. Facilities for laboratory investigation are to be had at the Public Health Laboratory, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948. (SECTION 47) (Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention.

No action was necessary during the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY.

Source. All main water is pumped from underground workings in chalk deposits at the Southern end of the Town, and is temporarily stored in two water towers before distribution.

Tests. - Three bacteriological examinations were made with highly satisfactory results. One chemical analysis was also satisfactory.

Quality. The chemical characteristics were almost exactly the same as in the previous year, and the Public Analyst pronounced the water as very suitable for drinking and general purposes. The only differences were a slight decrease in salinity and a slight increase in hardness.

Supply. During the year a small number of properties with unsatisfactory supplies were connected with the mains. At all times an adequate volume of supply was maintained.

SEWERAGE.

Further properties were connected to the sewer extensions completed two years ago, mainly superceding cesspool installations. Trade waste continued to be accepted from the Steam Laundry and the Norfolk Canneries Ltd.

Pollution of Rivers and Streams - No action was taken beyond investigation of drainage ditches, and one was cleaned out.

Closet Accommodation - The provision of bathroom and water closet accommodation has again continued, several pail closets having been commuted to the water carried system.

Night Soil Collection. - This has been maintained and at the end of the year 81 properties were being served.

Public Sanitary Accommodation - The present public conveniences in the Town were built for a temporary period of ten years, which has long since expired, and new up-to-date ones are desirable, newer toilets in the Park continue to be satisfactory.

Disinfestation - The services given by the Council's trained Rodent Operative have been continued. No serious infestations were met with and all were satisfactorily treated. Finally, all the Council's sewers, refuse tips and Sewage Works were kept disinfested.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse. - This was executed satisfactorily during the year.

Salvage Collection - This was resumed on a small scale during the year.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

No action was taken under Sec. 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. Thirty Eight Local Authority Houses were completed and Forty Four were under construction by the end of the year. At the end of 1954 under all Housing Acts the Council had erected 427 houses. Erection of 22 Old Persons Bungalows commenced.

Private domestic building again increased, probably due to removal of licencing procedure. Eight private houses were completed and Fourteen were under construction at the year's end.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS .

Routine visits are paid and advice given where necessary in connection with the Council's Bylaws for Clean Food made under the Food and Drugs Act 1938. No administrative difficulties have arisen.

Ice Cream sampling was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector. In the main the samples tested reached the Provisional Grade 1 category. One sample fell within Grade 3. Appropriate action was taken in this case.

The number of food premises registered under Section 24 of the Food and Drugs Act and the number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 were as follows:-

Premises registered for the sale of ice cream.....	15
Premises registered for the sale of meat, sausages, preserved food etc.....	9
Registered dairies.....	16

The number of inspections of registered food premises were as follows:-

Of premises registered for the sale of ice cream.....	30
Of premises registered for the sale of meat, sausages, preserved food etc.....	6
Of registered dairies.....	33

The method of disposal of condemned food is as follows:-

The condemned food is retained on the premises where condemnation has taken place until called for by the Council's refuse van, when it is taken to and destroyed on the Council's refuse tip.

Slaughterhouses - There was an emergency slaughterhouse in the district which was little used up to the month of June, after June the premises were registered as a private slaughterhouse and regular meat inspections were carried out therein by the Sanitary Inspector. He holds the R.S.I. Meat and Foods Certification.

SECTION F.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)

Scarlet Fever.....	3	Acute Encephalitis Infectious	0
Whooping Cough.....	3	Post Infectious.....	0
Polio-myelitis. Paralytic....	0	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.....	0
" Non Paralytic....	0	Paratyphoid Fever.....	0
Measles.....	224	Erysipelas.....	0
Diphtheria.....	0	Meningococcal Infection.....	0
Acute Pneumonia.....	0	Food Poisoning.....	2
Dysentery.....	0	Enteritis.....	0
Smallpox.....	0	Malaria.....	0
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	0		
Infective Hepatitis.....	1		

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

(for whole of No.1 Area)

Age at 31/12/54 (i.e. born in year)	Under 1 yr. 1954.	1 yr. 1953.	2 yrs. 1952.	3 yrs. 1951.	4 yrs. 1950	5-9 yrs. 1945-49.	10-14 yrs 1940-44.
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No. Immunised -

(a) Primary.....	258	246	39	38	28	293	90
(b) Reinforcement.....	-	-	1	3	52	1067	1008

Total -

(a)	Children under 5 years	609
	Children under 15 "	992

(b)	All ages.....	2131
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INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Whooping Cough. There were 3 cases notified during the year. This is now probably the most dangerous common infection of early childhood, because of the lung complications which so frequently occur, particularly during the first year of life. Inoculation against it, which is now frequently combined with that against Diphtheria and can be carried out either by General Medical Practitioners or Public Health Medical Officers, should be commenced soon after the third month.

Diphtheria. There were no cases during the year. The percentage of school children in the County who have been inoculated against this disease is satisfactory because of the scheme whereby children are inoculated in schools by Medical Officers of the School Health Department, but the percentage of babies inoculated during the first year of life is still too low.

It is necessary, in order to eradicate the disease, to secure immunisation of not less than 75% of babies before their first birthday. At the present time, less than half this percentage of babies are immunised in England and Wales.

Smallpox. Vaccination against smallpox, which ceased to be compulsory with the National Health Service Act, has now reached a low level in the County, but with the increased speed of air travel, infected persons may arrive in this country while still in the incubation period, and give rise to local epidemics. Primary vaccination in infancy is a much simpler matter than for adults and all babies should have this very minor operation performed, preferably during the first three months, so that inoculation against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria can be proceeded with immediately after it has been completed.

Measles. There were 224 cases notified during the year. The natural history of this disease is such that it shows a high incidence of infection every two years and last year there were comparatively few cases.

Scarlet Fever. There were 3 cases of this disease during the year. In this country it is now normally a mild complaint which is treated at home rather than in an isolation hospital. The same germ which causes Scarlet Fever in one person, causes only a sore throat in another. Both are equally infectious and to isolate one and not the other is scarcely logical.

Food Poisoning. Two cases occurred during the year. Careful attention to personal hygiene and the protection of food from flies is essential for all food handlers. In addition, the danger of keeping made-up meat dishes for subsequent meals should be borne in mind, particularly in warm weather.

Tuberculosis. There was one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year. The Council appear to be well aware of the importance of making special housing provision for certain cases of Tuberculosis.

Infective Hepatitis. There was one case during the year. Owing to the long incubation period of about one month the infectivity of cases is not always apparent. Persons who have been contacts with a case should report to their doctor and isolate themselves at the first occurrence of symptoms, as infectivity in this disease, as in most others, is greatest in the early stages.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following are the Mortality Rates:-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate - Nil per 1,000 population
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate - Nil per 1,000 population.

New Cases of Tuberculosis Notified during 1954:-

Ages.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0 - 1 Yrs.				
1 - 5 "				
5 -10 "				
10 -15 "				
15 -20 "				
20 -25 "				
25 -35 "	-	1	-	-
35 -45 "				
45 -65 "				
65 yrs and over.				
Total	-	1	-	-

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis on Register at
31st December, 1954.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
31st Dec. 1954.	16	5	1	3	17	8
31st Dec. 1953.	16	5	1	3	17	8

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948.
Part I of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to the health
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises. (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Number of:-			M/c. Line No. (7)
			Inspect -ions (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupier's prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Secs.1,2, 3,4, & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authority		21	24			
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec.7 is enforced by Local Authority		44	55			
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out workers premises)						
Total.		65	79			

2. CASES in which Defects were found:-

Particulars.	M/c Line No.			Number of cases in which defects were found.		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	M/c Line No.
		Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspect -ors. (5)	by H.M. Inspect -ors. (6)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Want of Cleanliness							
Overcrowding							
Unreasonable temperature.							
Inadequate Ventilation.							
Ineffective drainage to floors.							
Sanitary Conveniences							
(a) Insufficient.							
(b) Unsuitable or defective.							
(c) Not separate for sexes.							
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)							
Total							

OUTWORK

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